"LET OUR JUST CENSURE ATTEND THE TRUE EVENT."

TRI-WEEKLY \$7 A YEAR.

BY J. A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1865.

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THE PHŒNIX

DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY. AND THE

WEEKLY GLEANER

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

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Schnattenal.

We annex an extract from the correspondence of the New York Sunday Mercury, which will strike the risibilities of our readers with peculiar force. We are uncertain which the author deserves most-pardon for his love of the improbable, or pity for his igno-

That the miserable attempt of foreign powers to set up a monarchy at our doors is not to go without American aid, alas! is too mournfully revealed by the following facts. Our readers will be astounded and angered at what they learn from the subjoined paragraphs, but the facts are part and of contemporaneous history, and gladly as we would suppress them,

This country has given birth to few such men as ex-Vice-President John C. Breckinridge, and that to one, per-haps, who united the same originality. comprehension of intellect, with a spirit as daring and as bold. That exception is Aaron Burr. It is not strauge, then, that men cast in the same mould should pursue a like career. There seems, indeed, to be a a similarity in their fortunes, and thus far the living man has trod in the same path as the dead. Both of these men were of distinguished family; and were alike affable, persuasive, influential, bold and enterprising. If they were United States, and both attempted to break up their Government. Both failed.

Burr's great project, which looked to a vice-royalty in Mexico, ended in he became an exile. He was a bank-rupt in honor as well as in fortune, but his spirit was unconquered and but his spirit was unconquered and unconquerable. Breckinridge seems to be his prototype. Burr went to Europe and endeavored to enlist the great Napoleon in 'lis Mexico project, but that sagacious monarch declined to entertain his proposition, only because all Europe was banded against the cause all Europe was banded against him and so Burr's Mexican curving found "abandoned"—that is, with no him; and so Burr's Mexican empire fell through.

Now, John C. Breckinridge has gone to France to present to another milian.

It has hither to been announced that General Breckinridge sailed from Havana for Europe. We are now able to say that this was in pusuance of a plan agreed on in Havana, and that his mission is to secure the endorse-ment of his scheme by the Emperor Napoleon. The emigration is intended to embrace all classes, including the aged and prudent planter, as well as the stalwart and daring youth of Kentucky and the South, whose long service in the army have unfitted them for the quiet and peaceable pursuits of life. Thus, while the emigration will be bona fide, the result will be to carry thousands of Confederate soldiers into the army of Maximilian. These will, of course, be under the command of General Breckinridge. Several of his prominent military friends in the West are only awaiting intelligence to execute his orders. In the meantime, the uncertainty of labor, and other trouparing large bodies of their people for precisely such an enterprise.

Such is the plan originated by Gen. Breckinridge, and it is a feasible one. He was very popular in the South, and just the leader to carry this through successfully. Always gentle and courteous, but brave even to rashness, ho won the plaudits of the people and the hearts of his soldiers. Whenever the raises his standard again them. he raises his standard again, thousands will-flock to him and follow his fortunes.

THE DEDUCTION. Thus the Mexican imbroglio secms complete. The culmination of European intrigue and domestic perfidy seems to be at hand. The great republic is to be ferced into conclusions for the safety of republican institutions on this continent and the rescue of a weaker sister State. For half a century, money, diplomacy and force have been alternately brought to bear to check our advances and erect a monarchy in our path of republican the dagger raised to strike ourselves. Who shall repine, if, unheading the remonstrance and the wrath of this great people, the aggressor should defy his fate, and who, should case obtain both counsel and relief. arise, will not join in the cry re-echoing from the St. Lawrence to the Isthmus of Teheantepec, "Down with the empire!" Long live the republic!"

Abandoned Property in the South.

The frequency of complaints in regard to the recovery of buildings claimed to have been seized as abandoned property, and so hald by the officers of the Government, is becoming a matter of public importance, There seems to be occasions for so many changes of officers and transfers of jurisdiction from one department of the Government to another, and from one bureau of a department to from one bureau of a department to another, that owners of property find great difficulty in tracing possession and ascertaining the proper parties to whom to apply for redress.

The Government at Washington does not, in most cases, seem to understand the real situation of Southern property. Property owners in the unscripulous, they scorned all danger and knew no fear. Both, in their time, were lawyers, statesmen, and warriors and Vice-Presidents of the few, who have a winter town house, a residence on the sound for mid-sum-mer, and a plantation residence in the country beside. Of course it is a apossible for these gentlemen to octo a vice-royalty in Mexico, ended in his financial ruin, and after his trial he became an exile. He was a bankwere vacant, and were taken posses-sion of as "abandoned."

ed, and the Government does not mean to hold it; but having been found "abandoned"—that is, with no owner present to claim it—the authomities of the control rities seized it, and now the rightful owners experience an endless amount of difficulty in reclaiming it. This is Napoleon a scheme in many respects identical with that of Burr. In other words, he proposes to enlist soldiers and emigrate to the empire of Maxithe case in at least one instance now representative is a loyal man beyond ed with a responsible flice in this quirements of oath, &c.

Much property is now held by the in the vicinity of Wall street. Government representatives here that has never been formally seized by the officers of the Treasury Department, and is not now nor never has been entered on the books of the Treasury Agents; and yet the owners, being loyal men within all the requirements of the law and the proclamation of the President, cannot recover possession. Our citizens are put to great inconvenience and loss because of this distress of their property, and are unable to see any remedy. The Government is being injured also from the same cause, by reason of the tendency such treatment works to weaken the confidence of the people in its representa-tions. Complaints are brought in to ns almost daily in regard to these bles in the Southern States, are pre- matters; but the most we can do is to cause.

refer the complainants to the Treasury Agent. We presume the Treasury Agent is similarly embarrassed, not knowing by what cuthority property not in his hands is held, and being incapable of affording any redress to the injured parties. Probably an appeal to Washington and a full reprepeal to Washington and a full representation of the facts would draw out a general order that would open a door for relief in such cases as are en-

. We have also been applied to personally and by letter for information as to the proper mode of procedure to recover property rightfully seized at the time, but the own rest which have since purged themselves of hostility to the Government by taking the required oaths, or applying for and receiving the executive pardon. We presume such parties will have the property restored to them. Indeed it receiving the executive has been restored in the cases of some who were formerly prominent as enemies to the United States. And yet empire. Providence extricates us from domestic turnoil just in time to catch the foe napping at our gates. We find him "in flagrante delicta," with the blood of his victims on his hands and the restriction of the degree reject to start the restriction of the degree reject to start the restriction of the degree reject to start the restriction of the control of the degree reject to start the restriction of the control of the degree reject to start the restriction of the control of the control of the degree reject to start the restriction of the control of t obtain both counsel and relief.

• Wilmington Herald, 17th.

THE PANIC IN WALL STREET. -There was a terrible excitement in Wall street yesterday. The scenes of '37 and '57 seemed likely to be re-enacted, and even on a more gigantic scale. See our news columns and money articles for particulars.

The present week opened in that famous street with a decidedly panicky feeling. The Phonix Bank affair had engendered distrustant the suspicions that hang upon one of the gold operations on Saturday became glar-ing facts on Monday, and increased and when it was evident that an outto be the feature of the day, some of the leading railread shares suffered a decline of eight to ten per cent. from the quotations of Monday. When it became known that one of the most prominent firms had succumbed to the pressure of some supposed illegit mate operations, and was compelled to suspend with a million or more of irre-gular liabilities, the fever rose to its neight and became intense. What the result will be remains to be seen. Perhaps many will be forced into the positions of bankrapts before the close of another day. The beginning of the end is approaching, and unless some radical change is made, and that speedily, in our financial system, we must pass through a depressing ordeal before we regain our former nealthy

condition. It was so in England during her monetary troubles in 1815 and 1825. Panics, revolutions and defalcations were of almost weekly occurrence while she was endeavoring to restore her finances, and some of the leading men in the kingdom, including those holding high military stations as well as naval officers and nobleman, were swallowed up in those frequent finan-cial maelstroms. If we would avoid dispute, having already been entrust. those difficulties we must change our course, and check the inordinate detown, and complied with all the re- sire for speculation that has seized the minds of most of the men who operate

[New York Herald.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bas been restored by the Government to the company. The city of Charleston is a large stockholder in this road, and we believe that there are many stockholders throughout the State. The restoration of the road is a matter of pecuniary interest to all these parties.

During a late debate in the British Parliament, a member stated that in England and Wales alone there were a million of paupers, and five hundred thousand more on the verge of pan-perism. The heavy national debt and the high taxes necessary to meet the interest upon it were assigned as the

COPARTNERSHIP.

COLUMBIA, AUGUST 15, 1865.

THE undersigned, having formed a business connection with the firm of ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS, under the style of HUTSON LEE & CO., for the purpose of conducting an AUCTION, GENERAL COMMISSION and EXCHANGE BROKERAGE, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Hereafter, the Auction and General Com-mission Business done by us will be conmission Business done by us will be conducted by Messrs. HUTSON LEE & CO.

Aug 16 6 ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS.

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Aug 15 2mo*

BAVIDSDN COLLEGE,

MARLOTTE, N. C.

THE exercises of the Codege, and of the Preparatory Department connected with it, will be resumed on the 28th of SEIwith it, will TEMBER.

TEMBER.

As a measure necessary to the support of the Institution in the existing derangement of its finances, the Board of Trustees have suspended, for two live months, the privilege of using Scholarships in the payment of thirties.

of using Scholarships in the payment of thition.

Tuition \$20 for the session of five months, and Board \$10 per month—payable in advance, in specie, or its capityalent in currency or provisions.

It is desirable that Students should bring with them such books as they may require; also such articles of formure for their rooms as they may be able to transport.

For other particulars address the subscriber, to the care (for the present) of Dr. E. Nye Hutchson, Charlotte.

J. L. KHRGPATRICK,

Aug 22 Imo President.

For Liverpool.

THE A 1 BRITISH BARK "EXCHANGE" is now ready receive freight. Apply to Ang 18 6 WILLIS & CHISOLM.

Notice. - Charitable Appeal.

THE ladies of the URSULINE CONVENT and ACADEMY are anxious to rebuild, as speedify as possible, an editice suitable for their Monastery and Institute, theirs having been burned in the general conflagration of Columbia by the United States Army, under Gen. Sherman, on the night of February 17th. And while they are far from pressing their necessities on their fellow-surferers of the South, will gratefully receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may donat; them receive any contributions which the friends of education and religion may domate them for this excellent work. Remittances may be made through the Express Combany. Please address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR, Ursuline Convent and Academy, Care Dr. John Lynch, Columbia, S. C. Aug 2 Ino

Aug 2 Imo NOTICE. To correct the many erroneous the Mother Superior NOTICE.—To cerrect the many erroneous reports in circulation, the Mother Superior wishes to say that she has paid \$39.50 for one month's insertion of the "Charitable Appeal," and has received not one cent, nor even the raine of one cent, towards either the erection of the "Convent and Academy," or the purchase of ground whereon to build. build.

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MR. T. A. TOBIN, who was for a length of time connected with the old firm of Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett, has an interest in the present firm, and will devote his attention principally to the State of Sonth Carolina. His address will be Clinton, Faurens District.

Aug 4 Imo

CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC COAST Mail Line!



class steamer MO-NEKA, Charles P. Marshman, Com-munder. Steamer CAM-BRIDGE, J. W.

Balch, Commander, Will leave Charleston, S. C., direct for New York, alternately, THURSDAYS each

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Hea'dq'rs Dep't of South Carolina.

Hea'dq'rs Dep't of South Carolina,

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

It is announced, for the information and government of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, "at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, emiposed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Gevernment, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, incurrection and demestic violence; provided that in any effection that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prosecribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1869, the date of the se-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold effice under the Constitution and laws of the States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government

present time."

It is, therefore, ordered, that all officers and other persons in the United States military service, within the State of South Carolina, aid and assist Governor Perry in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding of discouraging the loval people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as hereinabove authorized and directed.

rected.

All orders and instructions now in operation throughout this Department, whether emanating from these-headquarters or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing distinctly specified provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Carolina.

Every needful facility for taking the amnesty oath will be afforded by the military antherities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose.

authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose. Hereafter Provost Marshals and Assistant Provost Marshals will constitute the only military officers entitled to administer the amnesty oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, semi-monthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost Marshal General at these Headquarters, by whom they will be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Porsons applying for Executive elements

Secretary of State.

Persons applying for Executive elemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the Amnasty Oath attached,) to the Fresident, through the Provisional Governor at Greenville, South Carolina.

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

Official: W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G.

Aug 16

. W. B. JOHNSTON,

Magistrate,

Office on Pickens street East end of Lagy.

WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Decds, Conversances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and degratch.

August 1